

ENGLAND IS ACCUSED OF BAD FAITH BY BOERS.

Denounced by Burghers for Mobilizing Troops on the Transvaal Border While Negotiations Are Pending.

British War Office Again Denies That Reserves Are to Be Called Out or More Troops Sent to South Africa.

PRETORIA.

Sept. 5.—The Volksraad to-day accepted Mr. Coester's motion to fix the debates to grow out of the interpellation of the Government as to the assembling of British troops along the Transvaal borders for Thursday next.

In presenting his motion Mr. Coester referred to "the Jameson raid and other outrages and murders committed by British troops" as leading him to distrust the present concentration. He declared that the convention of 1884 did not contain the necessary stipulation, and he maintained that Mr. Chamberlain had broken that convention by interfering in the internal affairs of the republic.

Other Burghers supported Mr. Coester, saying that, while negotiations were proceeding, all the British colonies were offering armed assistance.

"And must the Transvaal remain silent?" exclaimed a Burgher. "It is opposed to Christianity to conduct friendly negotiations and yet mobilize troops. We must know why the British troops are on our borders."

The motion to wait until Thursday for the Government's reply was agreed to unanimously.

London, Sept. 5.—The Right Hon. John Morley, Liberal Member of Parliament for Montrose Burghs, addressing his constituents this evening at Arbroath, dwelt upon the necessity of so shaping British policy in dealing with the Transvaal as to carry the friendly judgment of the Dutch population in South Africa and not to divide the white races.

"There could not be," said Mr. Morley, "a more insensate example of human folly than a war that would bring added burdens. We do not wish to be a party to civil war and with the Transvaal would mean deep dishonor."

The latest news received in this city from various points in South Africa is vague and contradictory. Nothing more is known regarding the status of the negotiations between Great Britain and the Transvaal than what was learned yesterday.

The officials of the British War Office emphatically deny that the reserves have been called out or that any steps have been taken to that end.

The Boer organ here, the Standard and Pioneer News, to-day printed a dispatch from Pretoria saying that the tension there was apparently less severe, and that it was the next day, however, that a supposed conference at Cape Town would be completed, although President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, was unlikely to attend.

The opinion of those who regard the beginning of a war between Great Britain and the Transvaal as only a matter of a short time, is voiced by the St. James's Gazette, which says to-day:

JUDGE QUOTED AS SAYING DREYFUS WILL BE CONVICTED. LABORI APPEALS TO THE KAISER AND KING HUMBERT.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE AUDIENCE AT THE DREYFUS COURT MARTIAL.

One of the Hostile Generals Says Captain Beauvais Told Him an Adverse Verdict Was a Certainty.

Cernuschi's Testimony Has Caused a Sensation That Germany and Italy Alone Can Put an End To.

By H. J. W. Dam.

RENNES, Sept. 5.—It has gradually dawned upon us that the coup de theatre which has been so often promised as being held in reserve by Mercier is the mysterious Austro-Hungarian Servian, who dropped from the skies to the witness stand yesterday morning quite as unexpectedly as Cyrano de Bergerac from the gloom of the balcony. The whole proceeding is fishy to the last degree.

With regard to M. Eugene Cernuschi himself, he impresses us exactly like one of those glib, well dressed strangers who take a seat next you in a boulevard cafe and begin to talk about the voluptuous attractions of Paris until a policeman heaves in sight. They then instantly abandon half a drink and a lump of sugar and melt mysteriously into the void.

Some Inside History.

The Cernuschi incident is undoubtedly the most startling development of the whole trial. Its history, which has now come to light, will have the greatest possible influence on the result, and is the best thing that could possibly have happened for Dreyfus. Cernuschi some time ago wrote a letter to Jouaust, the letter which was read in court yesterday. He wrote at the same time to Carrière, but neither Carrière nor Jouaust paid any attention to the letter, the reason being that truthfully given by Carrière yesterday, when he said the witness was a political refugee of too doubtful a character for him to call.

Now come the generals. Every afternoon at the Military Club of Rennes, the generals meet to talk over the day's proceedings and make plans for the morrow. Last Saturday they met as usual to discuss Cernuschi, who is one of De Beaupre's witnesses, and perfectly well known to them.

Was Roge's Witness.

Mercier, who has been influenced lately by Billot and Boisdeffre, was opposed to risking Cernuschi, who has the worst possible record, as will be seen. He considered Cernuschi a too dangerous card to play. A short quarrel ensued, Roge insisting on Cernuschi, with the result that Roge took the whole responsibility on his own shoulders, saying he would have him called.

Roge then left the club and called on Lieutenant-Colonel De Brogniart, one of the Judges. Brogniart went straight from Roge to Jouaust and said:

"I understand you have an important letter from a man named Cernuschi. I wish that man called as a witness."

ZOLA RIDICULE'S CERNUSCHI'S EVIDENCE.

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PARIS, Sept. 5.—Emile Zola said to-day at Medan: "The unheralded introduction of an adventurer yesterday at Rennes cannot injure a just cause. Cernuschi's evidence is of no value. Why? First, because his character is not that of a trustworthy witness. Second, it is the same old story of 'another person told me so.' He did not even name the foreign officers who, he says, gave him the information. An American court would have said promptly: 'Then let the foreign officers be produced.' Third, this mysterious individual was not sworn, and even in the opinion of the lawyer for the prosecution was not very trustworthy. Fourth, he is one of De Beaupre's witnesses, and his testimony does not even rise to the level of the evidence given by the discredited horse dealer, who was De Beaupre's first witness. Fifth, the story that a foreign officer showed this man documents given him by a spy is preposterous. He is doubtless as trustworthy as the new secret dossier of General Gonse."

"The intriguing generals, who have shown themselves to be shameless procureurs, are responsible for forcing this man on the court. Still, it is astonishing that President Jouaust should permit him to appear without at least knowing something about him. Men do not change their names without cause. No decent court would admit such a witness."

"The things which he said have already been published by his patron, De Beaupre. His deposition is as vague as a statement of the Delphic oracle. This deplorable relic of royalty cannot injure any just cause."

"He was sprung upon the defence without notice in the forlorn hope of frightening them. But Labori cannot be inoculated with court fright, nor does the bullet of the assassin terrorize him. 'France must indeed be ill when a characterless adventurer from the Balkans can be brought into court to give evidence in the most cruel legal tragedy the world has ever witnessed.'"

REINACH CALLS ON GERMANY FOR AID.

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PARIS, Sept. 5.—Joseph Reinach said to-day: "Nothing but good can come from the testimony of the most discredited man in France. Picked out of the Austrian army, changing his name, rejected by his own race, he has frequently made the acquaintance of the Paris police and has been denied French citizenship."

"He finds his peers in the General Staff, who pretend to believe him. His presence at the Rennes court should induce the press of the whole world to call upon Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi to make depositions; otherwise these officers, now that the door is open to them, will be guilty of a crime."

"The German Government should now give the French Government the documents mentioned in the bordereau. If the American Government had any such documents, it would at once deliver them in order to free an innocent man. It will be a shame if the German Government does not act thus. If I represented the French Government and a German were falsely accused, I certainly should deliver up the documents proving his innocence."

"We shall judge Germany by her action now. Should she surrender the documents there will be much gratitude in France for decisively closing this case, and a good foundation will be laid for a Franco-German rapprochement."

An important incident occurred, which is given me by a person who had it from one of the generals present. In the course of the quarrel, one of the generals said that Cernuschi was unnecessary, because Dreyfus would certainly be condemned without him.

Condemnation Said to Be Certain.

"How do you know?" was asked. Here is the answer: "I have it from Captain Beauvais that the Judges have fully made up their minds to condemn."

The officer who tells me this added: "Beauvais is perfectly well known here as a furious anti-Semite. His two party newspapers are L'Intransigeant and La Libre Parole."

The impartial mind may well wonder what chance Dreyfus has before such Judges as Brogniart and Beauvais.

The effects of Cernuschi's appearance have already been wonderful. Labori made a formal request to-day in the following terms:

Foreign Nations Called On. May it please the Court, in view of the fact that at its sitting on Monday, September 4, the President of the Court-martial, by virtue of his discretion and power, called as a witness Eugene de Cernuschi, a former lieutenant of cavalry in the Austrian army, residing at 87 Rue Cambon, Paris, who represented, notably, that Dreyfus had been signalled to him not only by the chief of a department in the foreign office of a central European Power, but also by an officer of the Headquarters staff of another central European Power, as an informer in the service of foreign nations; and considering that the intervention in such circumstances of a former officer of a foreign army against the French officer renders necessary that the defence abandon the reserve they have hitherto imposed upon themselves and move for the communication to the Court of the documents enumerated in the papers called the bordereau, which communication to the Court will be of such nature as to prove in a striking manner the innocence of the accused with regard to allegations which cannot entirely or immediately be refuted except by official documents; I therefore move that the Government Commissioner request the Government to

Court Refuses to Demand Evidence from Foreign Nations, So Labori Telegraphs to Their Rulers Himself.

Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi to Appear and Tell What They Know of the Traffic of Traitors.

Now comes Jouaust's return to Brogniart for forcing his hand. Jouaust announces to-night that he will adjourn court if necessary to make sure that both are heard before the case proceeds to argument.

The central figure of these sensational developments, Mgr. Eugene Cernuschi, was smoking black tobacco cigarettes and drinking absinthe at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the Grand Cafe. He has, as stated, the complete look of a chevalier d'industrie.

Reitgrates His Story.

"The defence can make any investigation about me that they like. What I say is perfectly true, and I will prove it. My name is Lazarovich Cernuschi; my family were once the ruling family of Servia. King Milan denounced me as a member of the conspiracy of 1893 and I left Austria for Switzerland, going from there to Paris. I married there, and my wife is a grand niece of Marshal Serrurier and also related to General Pajol."

"When did you first reveal what had been told you by your friends, the attaches, about Dreyfus?"

"That was in 1896. I was being followed by an agent de la surete and got tired of it. I called the fellow up to me one day and said: 'Here, you are not doing any good by chasing me about. Go back to your chief and tell him that if he wants to hear something important I have got something important to say.' An authorized representative from the Minister of War called on me and took down my statement, which I signed and he signed. It was the same as my letter read in court."

"Two different friends of mine in Geneva, both holding high diplomatic positions, told me Dreyfus was a traitor, and one of them told me what information he had received from Dreyfus. Neither of them was Schwartzkoppen or Panizzardi."

He Will Give Names.

"Are you prepared to give their names?"

"Of course I am. I am going to give them in secret session as soon as I am heard."

Mgr. Eugene or Lazarovich Cernuschi the turning point in the Dreyfus case. The prosecution appear once again to have overreached themselves, to have overshot the mark. It seems as if without him Dreyfus could never have been acquitted. But this Servian adventurer has stirred up a hornet's nest of colossal proportions, and it is not Dreyfus, but the generals who will be stung.

Where to Find Bargains.

Only the Journal prints all the advertisements of the auctioneers. A few appear in the other New York papers now and then.

HOWARD GOULD IS COMING BACK TO SEE THE RACES.

On His Palatial Steam Yacht Niagara He Has Been Enjoying Royalty in Germany, Norway and Russia.

Since Last May He Has Cruised 12,000 Miles—He Will Sail for New York in a Few Days.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Sept. 5.—Mr. Howard Gould and party, on board Mr. Gould's steam yacht Niagara, have returned to Southampton from Norway, having cruised 12,000 miles since May 12, on which date the Niagara sailed from New York.

The company celebrated the Fourth of July at Hammerfest, Norway, from which port they proceeded by land to Alexandria, a newly founded Russian town, where the Stars and Stripes had a hearty reception by Finns and Russians.

Subsequently the Niagara put in at Copenhagen and Stockholm, where the yacht was inspected by many notable persons.

At St. Petersburg the Grand Duke Alexia was entertained on board the Niagara. The same honors were accorded him as to Emperor William when the craft was at Kiel.

Mr. Gould will sail for New York in a few days. In order that he may be able to see the races for the America's cup between the Columbia and the Shamrock, Secretary Kelly, of the Cork Yacht Club, will be Mr. Gould's guest on the voyage to America and during the international yacht races.

KAISER SAYS THE CHURCH NEEDS HIS ROYAL AID.

"In These Days of Unbelief Its Only Hold is the Imperial Hand."

Strassburg, Sept. 5.—A gala banquet was given this evening at the Imperial Palace this evening. Emperor William in a speech said:

"I express to you my congratulations on the conditions I have found here in the Reichstag. I honor the feelings of the elder generation, which found it hard to conform to the new order of things; and I am grateful for the fact that the enthusiasm of the younger generation, the generation which has sprung up under the flag of the Empire."

"Before all, however, I would impress upon the spirit of unbelief is rampant. The Church's only hold is the Imperial hand and the eschaton of the German Empire; and I think, if I read the hearts of the Strassburgers aright, that the confidence reception accorded me is in some measure due to the impression made upon the inhabitants of this beautiful old city by the splendid appearance of the armed sons of this country, renewing their confidence that sublimely alone (under the shadow of the wings of the German eagle) the Reichstag is secured against all dangers."

"What lies in my power to maintain and rule my country, I will do to the end. I and you may trust me that you shall see some of the benefits. Long live Alsace-Lorraine! Hoch! Hoch! Hoch!"

ROGET READY TO FIGHT SCHNEIDER.

He Says a Frenchman Should Always Be Ready to Defend the Honor of His Country.

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RENNES, Sept. 5.—I have just interviewed General Roge on his prospective duel. He said:

"I understand Colonel Schneider has sent seconds to me, but I have had no intimation when they will arrive."

"When will the meeting take place?"

"I cannot say, nor can I say where. Those matters will be left entirely to my seconds."

"Can the duel take place at once?"

"My seconds must decide. I am in the hands of the court as a witness. My seconds would have to apply for leave of absence on my behalf."

"Does the difference in rank or diplomatic law in any way affect the meeting?"

"Not at all. He is a foreign officer. Instead of making difficulties, the ordinary rules which I should have to follow, if necessary, a Frenchman should always be ready to defend the honor of his country."

Roge takes the matter very lightly. He is a man who will enjoy having Schneider at the sword's point. Roge has a reputation as a superb fencer.

A Danish Sinks a British Steamer.

Cadiz, Sept. 5.—The Danish steamer Cathay, bound from Antwerp for Port Arthur, has put into this port with her stern smashed and plates injured. She reports having been in collision yesterday morning off Cape Finis, in the southwest extremity of Portugal, with the British steamer Clan Macgregor, which sailed from Madras August 25, and was bound for London. The Cathay added that the Clan Macgregor sank, but that her crew were safely landed.

World Wide Cleanings.

One hundred Macabre warriors, formerly Spanish volunteers, have been organized into a band of scouts for General Lawton's division of the United States army operating in the Philippines.